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## REVIEWS

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*Property.* By ARTHUR JEROME EDDY, with a Preface by HORACE J. BRIDGES. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1921. Pp. 254. \$2.50.

With the possible exception of Withers' *The Case for Capitalism*, no book has more plausibly than the present one briefed an argument in rebuttal of the charges since Marx against our present property system. Such men as John D. Rockefeller, Russell Sage, Andrew Carnegie, and Marshall Field were serving the public better when they were accumulating their fortunes than when they or their representatives were spending it; the Marshall Field will, designed to hold his productive investments together as long as possible, was a sort of instrument to be encouraged; if Henry George could have his way he would do for nations in general what Lenin has done to Petrograd. So runs the recital. Incidentally, it brings out aspects of the human process which critics of our present society have neglected. After all, however, Mr. Eddy's admissions, one of his premises even, will weigh more in the ultimate summing-up than these considerations. The fact that he was a lawyer of large practice gives to these admissions significance which they would not have if submitted by an academic man or an agitator. People of capitalistic sympathies should welcome the book because it formulated their case more plausibly than previous efforts. People of proletarian sympathies should read it as a partial corrective of superficialism.

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*Major Social Problems.* By RUDOLPH M. BINDER, Ph.D. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1920. Pp. 324. \$2.00

This useful handbook gives many of the leading facts, together with an interpretation of the facts, concerning social institution and processes. The family as a social institution, feminism, the eugenics movement, together with the socialization of business, of religion, and of education are some of the main topics. Without analyzing the principle by which he distinguishes between minor and major problems, the author, however, uses sound judgment in his choice of major social problems.

Throughout the book Dr. Binder carefully postulates two fundamental concepts, namely: (1) the definite social environment into

which (2) the individual is born, and which influences him and which he influences. The author fulfils the promise which he makes in the Preface by maintaining a spirit of courage and an open mind. For example, he declares that our nation, standing sponsor for small nations, must beware of helping only the few great land owners and other privileged persons in these nations. He urges the socialization of business, by which he means that all business transactions shall be governed according to the principle of service to employees and the public rather than by the principle of profits.

The author's fundamental thesis is revealed in the proposition that *the* major social problem is an educational one, namely, that of socializing all men and at the same time of making all men economically efficient. The reading references and the questions for each chapter will add to the value of the book as a text for study groups.

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*The Immigrant Press and Its Control.* By ROBERT E. PARK.  
New York: Harper & Bros., 1922. Pp. xx+488. \$2.50.

The present volume is one of the Americanization Studies prepared under the direction of Allen T. Burns. It deals with one particular phase of immigrant activities, supplementing the general analysis of immigrant heritages undertaken in a previous volume in this series, *Old World Traits Transplanted*, by Professors Park and Miller. Part I treats of "The Soil for the Immigrant Press," Part II, "The Contents of the Foreign-Language Press," Part III, "The Natural History of the Immigrant Press," and Part IV, "Control of the Press." Like the volume just mentioned, it is liberally supplied with original documents which alone would give it high value. Much of the original material is taken from immigrant papers, but some of it, and often the best, is from documents prepared especially for this study. The press furnishes an accurate index of the character and the sources of the immigrant stream. Thus it is shown that there has been in recent decades a relative decline in the number of German papers, with a corresponding growth among the newer immigrant groups. Other notable features are an increase of radical papers accompanying the change from the "settler" type of immigrant to the proletarian type, and a gradual shading off from the language of the intellectuals to that of the folk.

But the deeper import of the book lies in its interpretation of the foreign-language press as a factor in assimilation. Herein it is to be